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Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa., Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, '16. Mr. Levinthal will remain at Pennsylvania for his post-graduate work.

John C. Teevan, Chicago, Ill., John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Ill., '16. Mr. Teevan will enter the Law School of Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., for his post-graduate work.

These scholarships, each of the value of \$500.00, have been awarded in competition by a theses on the subject:

"The Common-Law System of Judicial Precedent Compared with Codification as a System of Jurisprudence."

Each contestant established eligibility for the Scholarship Competition by winning the CYC Prize for highest scholarship standing upon graduation in 1916. The competition for the CORPUS JURIS SCHOLARSHIPS was thus limited to the first honor men of the three-year law schools where the CYC Prize is offered.

The judges of the theses were Dr. John D. Lawson, formerly Dean of the Law School of the University of Missouri, and Editor of the "American Law Review;" Harry Cushing, Esq., author, and formerly Dean of the Law School of Columbia University; and Prof. H. Gerald Chapin, Esq., Editor of the "American Lawyer," author, professor of law in the New Jersey Law School of Newark, N. J., and lecturer in the Law School of New York University.

We are furnishing you the above information as a news item of general interest to the profession in response to requests from several legal magazines for the names of the winners of the CORPUS JURIS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under separate cover we are sending you the announcement of the CYC prize and CORPUS JURIS scholarships, published early this year in accordance with which announcement these scholarships have been awarded. The CYC prize and scholarship offer will be continued for the school year 1916-17.

FROM THE AMERICAN LAW BOOK COMPANY.

**Massachusetts Fugitives from Justice.**—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts demanded and received of the authorities in other jurisdictions and received interstate rendition of 105 fugitives from justice during the year 1915. Forty-four fugitives from justice in Massachusetts were arrested in the state of New York, 7 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Maryland, 2 in Minnesota, 3 in Missouri, 2 in Dominion of Canada, 2 in Michigan, 6 in New Hampshire, 9 in Illinois, 1 in Georgia, 2 Secretary of the Navy, 2 Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, 9 in New Jersey, 1 in Virginia, 1 in South Carolina, 5 in Connecticut, 1 in Oregon, 1 in Rhode Island, 4 in Ohio, 1 in District of Columbia. Total, 105.

The crimes committed by fugitives were: Larceny, 32; non-support, 13; violation of liquor law, 1; desertion and non-support, 4; attempt to commit larceny from the person, 1; attempt to commit larceny, 4; desertion wife and minor children, 1; stealing personal property, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; murder, 3; forgery, 5; forgery and larceny, 1; begetting illegitimate child, 4; begetting and neglecting to support illegitimate child, 1; violation of child, 1; fraudulently procuring entertainment at an inn, 1; enticing away child for an unlawful purpose, 1; taking false oath and conspiracy, 1; neglect of minor child, 1; stealing, 3; breaking and entering, 4; desertion, 7; conspiracy to

steal, 1; non-support of wife and minor children, 1; larceny and receiving stolen property, 1; polygamy, 1; libel, 1; rape, 1; concealing personal property, 1; bastardy, 3; robbery, 2; assault with intent to murder, 1; adultery, 1. Total, 105.

Suffolk County returned 47 fugitives, Norfolk 6, Middlesex 11, Hampden 5, Worcester 9, Hampshire 4, Essex 9, Bristol 3, Plymouth 4, Berkshire 5, Barnstable 1, Franklin 1. Total, 105.

Massachusetts arrested 19 fugitives from justice and delivered them over to the proper authorities as follows:

New York demanded, 5; Maine, 2; New Jersey, 2; New Hampshire, 1; California, 3; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Vermont, 1; Illinois, 1; Michigan, 1. Total, 19.

The offenses committed by these fugitives were:

Criminal usury, 1; desertion, 2; murder, 1; larceny by bailee, 1; larceny, 4; grand larceny, 1; rape, 2; abandoning minor child, 1; carnal abuse, 1; assault, 1; malicious destruction of personal property, 1; cheating by false pretences, 1; breaking and entering and larceny, 1; desertion and non-support, 1. Total, 19.

All requisitions were regular and in lawful and proper form.

JOSEPH MATTHEW SULLIVAN,  
Boston, Massachusetts.

**The Professional Bondsman.**—The assistance and friendship of a professional bondsman is a necessary asset for every thief; we hear a great deal of loose talk concerning the extortions of professional bondsmen, but that only emanates from the thief. But there is another side to the story. Thieves have good and bad credit just the same as any business house; a thief thinks that he ought to get bail for five dollars a hundred (unsecured); that is, twenty-five dollars for a five hundred dollar bond and larger sums in like proportion. The surety in many cases is unsecured for the balance, and the question I would like to have answered is this: "What business house to make a five per cent profit would risk 95 per cent of its capital?" The answer is that none exist that would take such heavy risks. Of course in this country there are professional bondsmen who stand in with thieves and derive quite a revenue from bailing out arrested persons; there are sureties who will protect thieves and bail them out whenever it is necessary. These bondsmen will bail out a thief as often as three or four times in a week or ten days. Thieves on the East Side of New York City go to work stealing every day as systematically as a mechanic goes to his daily work. How they can whine to enlist a lawyer's sympathy to get them out of jail; the surety usually gets cash to the amount of 5 per cent of his risk, and the remainder in unfulfilled promises by the remaining members of the mob. Professional thieves are "long" on promises and "short" on fulfillment. Extortion talk comes from the thief who "holds" out on his "pals" and who uses "jail arithmetic" to cover up his "shortage" and rascality. The professional thief thinks that his dollar is sacred; they ask the public to pay for the risk they run in stealing in order that their dollar can exact more spending value than the honest citizen's. It is getting harder every day for a thief to get "by;" they want iron-clad agreements that their money will be returned unless certain conditions occur; all a man gets for working for